10/14/6
DIALOG(R)File 351:Derwent WPI

AA- 1996-318848/199632|
XR- <XRAM> C96-101331|
TI- Lipase or esterase inhibitor - consists of ebelactone A and/or B, also useful for treating hyperlipidaemia|
PA- ZH BISEIBUTSU KAGAKU KENKYUSHO (ZAID)|
NC- 001|
NP- 001|
PN- JP 8143457 A 19960604 JP 94286223 A 19941121 199632 B|
AN- <LOCAL> JP 94286223 A 19941121|
AN- <PR> JP 94286223 A 19941121|
FD- JP 8143457 A A61K-031/365|
LA- JP 8143457(4)|
AB- <BASIC> JP 8143457 A

Inhibitor against lipase or esterase activity, comprises ebelactone B and/or ebelactone A. Also claimed is hyperlipaemia inhibitor comprising ebelactone B and/or A.

ADVANTAGE - Ebelactone B and A inhibit lipase and esterase, and decrease lipid in serum. Toxicity of ebelactone B and A is very low without causing any symptoms even when 100 mg/kg of it was administered intraperitoneally on mice. The hyperlipaemia inhibitor is formulated into powder, granules, capsules, tablets, syrup or elixirs for oral admin.. Dosage of ebelactone B or A 1 hr before each meal is 0.1-2.5 g.

In an example, ebelactone B was dissolved in 10% CHO-60 with the concn. of 10 mg/5ml and 1.25 ml was orally administered on rats 60 minutes before they were induced with hyperlipaemia by administering with olive oil and cholesterol. Ebelactone B was administered in the amt. 10 mg/kg per rat, and 6 hrs after inducing hyperlipaemia, blood was collected to measure the concns. of TL, TG, TC and PL. As a control, saline (1.25ml) was administered instead of ebelactone B. Results showed that ebelactone when administered 60 minutes before inducing hyperlipaemia, remarkably inhibited increase of lipid in blood compared to that of the control.

Dwg.0/0|

DE- <TITLE TERMS> LIPASE; ESTERASE; INHIBIT; CONSIST; USEFUL; TREAT; HYPERLIPAEMIA|
DC- B03|
IC- <MAIN> A61K-031/365|
IC- <ADDITIONAL> C07D-305/12|
MC- <CPI> B07-A03; B14-D03; B14-F06|
FS- CPI||